

Snout slightly longer than the eye, with distinct canthus rostralis and sloping high sides; tympanum half the size of the eye; interorbital space much broader than the upper eyelid. Tongue with a shallow emargination behind. Vomerine teeth in two short transverse series between the choanæ.

Fingers free, the first shorter than the second, the fourth nearly as long as the third; toes free, the first longer than the second, the fifth much longer than the third. Fingers and toes but slightly swollen at the tip. The length of the body equals the distance of the vent from the metatarsal joint. No metatarsal tubercle.

Upper parts green (bluish in spirit); throat and chest bluish, with a yellow Y-like marking in the middle and other yellow symmetrical markings on the sides; the largest of the granules are within these markings. Lower eyelid with a small yellow spot in front and behind. Lower jaw with a yellow margin, continued as a narrow glandular band to the middle of the length of the body. A yellow spot in each groin and several others round the vent and on the lower side of the thighs. No sharply defined white line along the outer side of the forearm and tarsus.

Length of body 68 millim.

Distance of vent from extremity of longest toe 95 millim.

This species seems to have been seen already by Dr. C. Berg, who refers two *tuberculated* specimens from the Prov. Misiones to *Ph. Burmeisteri* (An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, v. 1896, p. 212); indeed, the two species are closely allied. But after a comparison of our specimen with the types of *Ph. Burmeisteri*, I cannot hesitate to regard the differences in the structure of the skin, in the coloration, and in the form of the head as characters of specific value.

XL.—*Descriptions of six Pierine Butterflies of the Genus Catastieta in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D. &c.

THE following undescribed species were mostly collected by the late Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, and were confounded by Hewitson (who unfortunately destroyed the labels recording their exact habitats) with well-known species.

1. *Catastieta rapina*, sp. n.

Nearest to *C. pinava*, which it nearly resembles on the

upper surface; all the pale markings are, however, clearer, more sandy yellowish, excepting those on the outer margin, which are white; those towards the base are extended in a diffused manner towards the base; the spots crossing the disk of secondaries are acutely hastate, diffused externally. On the under surface the colouring and pattern more nearly approach those of *C. philothea*, but all the light areas are wider and more sharply defined; the general colouring of the primaries is clear buff, that of the secondaries pearl-white, washed with sulphur-yellow on the inner half of the discal and marginal white markings, and here and there over the basal area much as in the secondaries of *C. manco*; the apical area and marginal spots of the primaries are also similarly tinted.

Expanse of wings 46-52 millim.

Ecuador (*Buckley*). Two males, coll. Hewitson.

From all its near allies this species may be distinguished by its clearer brighter colouring both above and below, by the sharp definition of the under-surface markings, by the much wider and less crescent-shaped disco-submarginal spots across the under surface of the primaries and the wider corresponding belt of markings across the secondaries. Hewitson confounded this species with *C. modesta*.

2. *Catantia cinerea*, sp. n.

Primaries above ash-grey, with the veins and costal margin broadly black; outer fourth of the wings occupied by a broad black border, crossed by a series of whitish-grey spots; a marginal series of minute white dots; secondaries with the basal half ash-grey irrorated with black; outer half black, crossed by a series of whitish-grey spots; a marginal series of small sulphur-yellow spots. Body blackish; palpi with two lateral white lines; collar with a small yellow spot on each side. Under surface nearly resembling that of *C. uricachea*, but the grey areas more slate-coloured, the yellow markings deeper in tint, all the pale markings more sharply defined and those crossing the primaries broader.

Expanse of wings 65 millim.

Locality unfortunately not preserved. One male, coll. Hewitson.

This very fine species and the two following were confounded by Hewitson with *C. uricachea*; the present species is, however, in some respects nearer to *C. semiramis* and *amastris*.

3. *Catasticta vulnerata*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. uricachea*, but easily distinguished by the fact that on the upper surface the basal area of the primaries as well as of the secondaries is suffused with crimson, the discal white spots narrower, the crimson on the secondaries more restricted and greyer, the spots of the discal series small, paler red, and diffused, the marginal internervular spots whitish. On the under surface the markings are more sharply defined, the yellow markings brighter, the grey discal belt across the secondaries with nearly straight inner edge, and therefore broader, the white and yellow belt bounding it internally consequently narrower; the marginal spots broader, slightly less angular.

Expanse of wings 58-61 millim.

Ecuador (*Buckley*). Three males.

4. *Catasticta tricolor*, sp. n.

Also allied to *C. uricachea*, but with all the spots on the upper surface of the primaries bright lemon-yellow; the scarlet markings on the secondaries less brilliant in colour, the patch towards the base more restricted, the spot within the end of the cell diffused inwardly and those across the disk much elongated; a marginal series of yellow spots. On the under surface the white and yellow markings are so much reduced in size as to give this species a decidedly greyer aspect, in which respect it somewhat approaches *C. cinerea*; it, however, appears to differ from all its allies in having the base of the abdominal fold of the secondaries bordered with scarlet.

Expanse of wings 63 millim.

Ecuador. One fine male example.

In the Hewitson collection under the name of *C. sisamnus* are two males of what I believe to be a very distinct species allied to both *C. hegemon* and *C. fliza*. Unfortunately the habitat of the species has not been preserved, and as this group is somewhat more variable than others in the genus and the species more difficult to describe so as to be easily recognizable, I prefer to leave it unnamed until specimens come to hand with information as to habitat.

The following species was confounded with his *C. anaitis* by Hewitson:—

5. *Catasticta sordida*, sp. n.

♂. Above with the general colouring of *C. anaitis*, but

slightly more yellow; the spot in the cell and those of the discal series of the primaries nearest to the costa decidedly smaller: secondaries with the external blackish border occupying nearly half the wing and crossed by large well-defined spots of the ground-colour; a marginal series of small white spots. Below, all the pale markings are reduced and the brown areas consequently much broader; the pale bands also are cream-coloured, not pure white, and the yellow streaks and spots deeper in tint.

Expanse of wings 62–68 millim.

Bolivia. Three males.

6. *Catasticta Staudingeri*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. coreyra*, with which it has been confounded; it differs above in the restriction of the black apical patch of the primaries, which becomes linear from the second median nervule; on the under surface the apical border is broadly bright yellow and traversed by two grey lunular markings; the secondaries are bright yellow, the veins black, with white borders; in the markings of these wings it differs from *C. coreyra* in having the irregular postmedian stripe placed a little nearer the outer margin and in having a well-defined boldly zigzagged submarginal brown line, the outer angles of which terminate on the margin at the extremities of the nervures.

Expanse of wings 54 millim.

E. Peru. One male (type), B. M.

Also five examples from Ecuador in the Hewitson collection labelled as *C. coreyra*. Of the latter we have three examples from the Ucayali River, Peru, which correspond exactly with Felder's figure.

As I have just heard that Dr. Staudinger, of Dresden, is interesting himself in the study of this genus, I have named the preceding very distinct species in honour of him.

XLI.—Cicadidæ from the Malay Archipelago.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Cicada operculissima, sp. n.

Head ochraceous; two spots on front and a broad fascia between the eyes black. Pronotum castaneous, its posterior and lateral margins pale ochraceous; a central fascia and